

Audience at Iolani Palace.
On Saturday last, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., His Majesty gave audience to His Excellency Henry A. Prince, United States Minister Resident, for the purpose of presenting Pay Director U. S. Navy Ed. C. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon. On this occasion His Majesty was attended by His Ex. P. Kama, C. W. L. Mochizuki, H. M. Chamberlain, H. M. Chamberlain, Hon. J. A. Cummins, Hon. H. A. Kalanui, Hon. J. U. Kawahiki.

Tenders Wanted.
Tenders will be received by the Interior Office for the following work: To erect a building on the site of the old Government building, to be used as a warehouse for the new Hawaiian House on Honolulu Wharfe.

Specification of Work to be Done and Shutter for the new Hawaiian House on Honolulu Wharfe.
The new Hawaiian House on Honolulu Wharfe, to be erected on the site of the old Government building, to be used as a warehouse for the new Hawaiian House on Honolulu Wharfe. The building is to be of brick and to be of the same height and width as the old building. The building is to be of brick and to be of the same height and width as the old building. The building is to be of brick and to be of the same height and width as the old building.

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W. L. GREEN, Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Sept. 23, 1914.

Tenders Wanted for Painting Custom House.

Tenders will be received by the Minister of the Interior, at the Office of the Interior Department, up to 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 19th inst., for the following: Painting Work on the Custom House, Honolulu.

To prepare a project for painting every part of the exterior and interior walls and iron-work of the Custom House, and to execute the same. The project is to be submitted to the Minister of the Interior, at the Office of the Interior Department, up to 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 19th inst.

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By the mail, which arrived on Monday, His Excellency the American Minister received a despatch from his Government, inviting His Majesty King KALAKAUA to visit the United States, and placing at his service the U. S. ship Benicia, Capt. Hopkins, now in port. The despatch was laid before His Majesty, and the invitation has been formally accepted, subject to the approval of the Privy Council. It will be remembered that the American Government invited King Kamehameha V. to visit the United States in the autumn of 1872, and that Admiral Pennock was detained in the ship California, to convey His Majesty to San Francisco, when the death of the King, which occurred suddenly in December of that year, prevented the realization of his cherished wish. The late King Lunalilo often said that it had been the dream of his life to visit America and Europe, a dream which has been shared by his successor, and which we trust may be happily realized.

Success His Majesty visit the United States.

He will probably leave here during the month of October, so as to arrive at Washington about the time that Congress convenes. To avoid the extreme severity of the winter in the northern United States, it is not improbable that it may be deemed advisable to extend the royal progress to Europe, the climate of which, especially of the southern part, is much milder. The great object of His visit to America will, of course, be to aid in the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. It is admitted on all hands that such a treaty will be of the greatest advantage to every interest of this Kingdom; and that a special effort ought to be made now to obtain it. The present season is more opportune than any previous season, because public attention has been favorably turned, by the recent discussion of the Canadian treaty, to the subject of reciprocity, and the section of the Union which is now calling for that treaty will be more likely to vote for a similar treaty with Hawaii than if that measure was not up for approval. In this way the approval and vote of the Pacific delegation in Congress can be secured for both treaties.

Now that the negotiation of a treaty with the United States has received tangible shape by the appointment of a minister plenipotentiary to negotiate it, in the person of His Ex. E. H. Allen, and by the invitation of the President to His Majesty the King to visit Washington,—it may be well to consider all the points bearing on its success; and if there be any defects in the arrangements, to endeavor promptly to rectify them, and make the plans as complete as possible.

While we approve of the appointment of Judge Allen, we think some other person should be associated with him, to advise in the negotiation, and to assist in the labors connected with it, for there will be a vast deal of hard work and discussion in defending the treaty when assailed by opponents, and in showing its advantages and how it will operate. We know of no one more fitted for this difficult service than H. A. Carter, Esq., who is thoroughly posted up in all matters pertaining to the business and commerce of the Kingdom, has all the necessary data and statistics at his command, and can use them to better advantage than any one here. His experience and standing as a merchant, also qualifies him to appear before chambers of commerce in American cities, explain the details of his operation, and also to judge what will be the effect on our trade if the standard at which our sugars are admitted free is fixed at sixteen of Dutch standard. All these matters must be taken into consideration, and in making the treaty, good advice must be on the spot, wherever the negotiation is carried on. His appointment will be supported by the planting, mercantile and agricultural interests, which place reliance on his judgment.

Not less important, at this juncture, is the subject of a reconstructed cabinet, to which we and our correspondents have on several occasions called public attention. Now, more than at any previous time, it is all-important that there be a strong constitutional government comprising only men whom the people can approve and trust, who command respect and add strength to it. Such is not the case at present; and though it may be very difficult to form such an administration, yet it must be done, and with the best material available. We may have no brilliant intellects among us, as every European nation possesses; but we have men of common sense, experience, unquestioned moral character and true loyalty. We did not approve of the appointment of the Minister of Law when made, nor do we now; for, while cheerfully admitting his legal ability, and conceding that as Secretary of the Legislative Assembly he gave satisfaction, we maintain that his record disqualifies him from occupying the high position of adviser of the King; nor can he ever win public confidence or add strength to the government. We say this without prejudice or ill will; and we are confident that he expresses the sentiment of the people, and that the future will sustain us. Minister Green does possess public confidence; and though perhaps every one may not agree with him on minor points, (ourselves among the rest,) yet we desire to see him have a fair and honest trial in the position to which he has been called. He can be allowed to form a cabinet which will work earnestly with him—men of character and loyal zeal, in whom the country has full confidence, both he and his administration will be firmly sustained. Without such a cabinet,—a united and respected administration—it will be unwise for His Majesty to make a foreign visit however desirable the object of it may be.

We have rarely inserted a more thrilling narrative than the story of the little stolen boy, Charlie Ross, as described by our New Haven correspondent. That such a bold abduction of child could be successfully carried out in a large well-governed city like Philadelphia, is calculated to excite alarm. It certainly will make those who enjoy peace and safety in Hawaii feel, (thankful for the blessings which they have. No person can read the account without having his sympathy excited in behalf of the poor boy and his distressed parents.

At the request of Postmaster Blackwood we print on the fourth page of to-day's paper, the old postal treaty between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the French Protectorate of Tahiti. It was negotiated twenty-one years ago, when the publisher of this paper was Hawaiian Postmaster General; and it is now republished to show the necessity of a new postal convention with Tahiti, the communication with which group is becoming more frequent.

In the news line we are often liable to "a feast or a famine," but it is not often that a bag and parcels of newspapers, which belong here are carried past the port. A portion of the newspaper supplies for both the news offices here were not delivered from the "Mikado," and are believed to have been taken on in her. Subscribers will therefore be compelled to wait the return of the parcels from Sydney. The Captain and officers of this ship have always been very courteous and attentive to us, and we cannot account for the accident to which we refer. Our files of exchanges from the San Francisco Merchant's Exchange also were not delivered; and if the Gazette should lack its usual supply of foreign news, the cause will be explained.

The Beecher Trial.

Mr. Beecher's trial before the Council of the Plymouth Street Church has closed, and the Council have exonerated him from the charges made against him. The public journals in the United States have expressed diverse opinions on the case, and perhaps the public mind is not yet prepared to give a verdict satisfactory to itself. It is true of this trial, more than of any other known in history, that the discussion and publication involved have been to the highest degree injurious. But that cannot be helped now. The question of all absorbing interest is whether the charges are substantiated. It will not do to decide this question either way in insufficient grounds. Tilton's and Moulton's statements with Beecher's letters are not to be explained away lightly, and we doubt whether the Council has succeeded in answering all that has been laid against him. Perhaps it would have been better to leave the originators of the scandal to their own course. A tribunal selected as this was would not be likely to be regarded as impartial, and its verdict of acquittal might have as damaging an effect as the charges could possibly have made.

For ourselves, we are impressed with the fact that altogether too good a case has been made out to be true. There is such a thing as an excess of precision in proving a case. If we should lay aside, as judicially we must not do, all regard for the character and standing of the witnesses, we should accept Mr. Beecher's statement as true, and Tilton's and Moulton's as based on distorted truth and gross misrepresentation, if not on pure fabrication. But when it comes to a question of veracity, we prefer to believe Beecher rather than Moulton or Tilton. Evidence is not weighed by the number of witnesses, but by their reputation for truthfulness, and their opportunities for knowing the truth. These meshes of falsehood are woven with an art which defeats itself by failing to conceal itself. Moulton's own statement convicts him of playing the part of a false friend to Beecher while he was all the time getting up a case for his friend Tilton. He returns to the latter the statement of his wife that her confession to him was forced from her when ill in body and mind, while he carefully retains all that makes against the former. He withholds his statement until he thinks it will tell most severely against Beecher, and all the time under pretence of seeking to conciliate the parties. We never knew of a case where we would more clearly apply the principle of judging the acts and words of a man by the man himself. By this rule, as well as on the evidence, we believe that Mr. Beecher is free from the offence of which he was accused. It would be useless to attempt to get a conviction in a court of law on such evidence. The public that has so long trusted and admired the great preacher, and gained from him so much to be grateful for, owes it to itself as well as to him to accept nothing short of legal proof of such a charge. That moral conviction which a trial in a court of justice must often fail to produce may not be demanded for him by his friends. But he is entitled at least to the ordinary rules of justice which are denied to no one.

Encourage Hawaiian Industry.

A gentleman who is much interested in agricultural operations and in the development of our resources, has drawn up a memorandum of premiums which might be offered by the government, in aid of agriculture, which appear to be so reasonable, appropriate and timely that we have requested permission to embody its leading features in this article. We have often referred to the subject of offering premiums as one of the best ways to impart a stimulus to enterprise in a new country, and we observe that New Zealand has adopted it and has offered large premiums to those who may be most successful in developing certain industries. The great advantage of premiums, where they are large and worth making special efforts for, is that they enlist the labor of a great number of persons, who otherwise would make no efforts. In this way a larger investment of capital is made in the erection of improvements, in machinery and labor contracts—all of which react for the common good.

Some may ask, where is the money to come from to pay the premiums offered? The new loan bill proposes to encourage agriculture and domestic industries; and what better way to do it than this? No legislation is required other than what we now have. But the premiums should be paid only in the new government bonds, bearing 7-30 interest. This would at once tend to popularize the bonds. That national assistance is needed in originating new enterprises and enticing hither cultivators of the soil, the experience of all in this and other countries will attest. The following are some of the ways in which this aid can be rendered:

To the best cultivated and managed coffee estate, of not less than 100,000 coffee trees, whenever it may yield annually a crop of 100,000 pounds of merchantable coffee, a premium of \$10,000.

To the second best estate, of not less than 50,000 coffee trees, producing annually not less than 50,000 pounds, \$5,000.

To the third best estate, of not less than 25,000 coffee trees, producing not less than 25,000 pounds, \$2,000.

These premiums which might not be payable for four or five years from the date of the offer, will undoubtedly result in the planting of a million of coffee trees, in the course of two years will yield five millions pounds of coffee annually, increasing our exports fully a million of dollars, attributed chiefly to the stimulus of these premiums.

The same system, applied to the encouragement of fine-grained plants, might perhaps produce a similar result, though smaller premiums should be given—say five, two and one thousand dollars for the first, second, and twenty-five pounds of merchantable flax, either from the Manila hemp, New Zealand flax, or pine-apple flax, etc. National aid is required to start a plantation and to introduce the machinery necessary to prepare the flax into burlap or bany, and each laborer claims about ten pounds of it per diem; and there is no reason why the same result may not be attained here, provided the proper plant be had, which some assert has not yet been introduced.

This system might be judiciously extended to

encourage other products, particularly such as need assistance, including tobacco and cigars, arrowroot, canned fruits, wool and sheep, nest cattle, improved horses, &c., &c.

To encourage the manufacture of mat sugar bags of a standard quality, a premium of \$100 should be offered for the first 1,000 bags, and another liberal premium for machinery to manufacture them. This would tend directly to enlist and utilize female labor.

To encourage the best treatment of laborers on plantations, premiums might be offered to the plantations, which at the end of two years should be the best accommodations and most care bestowed on its laborers, subject to such conditions as might be adopted. A premium of \$5,000 would be certain to result in great improvement.

As an inducement for immigrants to come here, a premium of \$25 might be offered toward the payment of the passage of every able-bodied person of whatever color, who comes here to remain five years, or engages as a laborer in government service or on plantations. If this bonus were well advertised in China, Japan, India and elsewhere, with a fair statement of the unparalleled inducements for migration to the Hawaiian Islands, some would be found to come hither and take advantage of the offer.

We have not forgotten the recommendation of the King that encouragement should be given to parents who rear the largest and healthiest families. This is a legitimate subject for national encouragement, but in what way it is best to do it, remains to be seen.

The method proposed to encourage immigration may appear to some as idle talk, but it is just what other nations are doing around us, either by national aid or by societies. And if we expect to accomplish anything towards increasing our population, our products or our national wealth, we must bestir ourselves. We can only keep up with our neighbors, by offering every possible inducement for people to settle among us.

Some three years ago the State of New York offered a premium of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to the person who invented a steam canal boat, which would combine capacity and speed, and yet not injure the banks of the canals. More than twenty competitors strove for it, and one has at length succeeded in satisfying every requirement of the offer made by the state, and the prize was awarded to him. The lucky man was, a few years since, a journeyman blacksmith, and had not this premium been offered, it is doubtful whether the state would ever have received the benefit of his inventive genius.

From Sydney—The Mail Service.

Regarding the failure of Mr. Hall's Lane, and the future prospects of the Mail Service, we find the following in the Sydney Herald:

"Since the departure of the last mail steamer by the Pacific route, the organization of the Mail Service has undergone an important change. Mr. Hall, the contractor, left by the Mikado, but without leaving any sufficient provision for the continuation of the service. His attorney has full powers, but was without the means of war. It has since transpired that, owing to the unforeseen expenses occasioned by casualties, the charter money for the different vessels engaged has not been punctually remitted, and that the owners had sent out instructions to withdraw the vessels. The contractors' agent having been formally applied to by the Government to know if he was in a position to continue the service, and having admitted that he was not, the Government undertook to supply the omission itself, and has accordingly made a special contract with the Australian Steam Navigation Company to carry the mails for the present trip. The service, therefore, may be considered as in a transition state; the contract previously existing is in suspense, but it may not have been absolutely terminated. The Government has confined itself for the present, to a temporary arrangement for two reasons,—first, because New Zealand is equally with itself a party to the contract, and New Zealand is not represented in Sydney by anyone with whom the Government could take counsel, nor is there at present a telegraphic line to that colony that would enable the Government to be communicated with directly. Mr. Voorn has been appealed to to send a plenipotentiary to the Government of New South Wales has acted to the best of its judgment in the interest of both parties, but at the same time has done only what was necessary, pending communications by letter with the Government of New Zealand. Another cause that operates to keep the service in a temporary condition is the fact that it is as present unknown how far the English capitalists, who are parties to the permanent contract, are desirous of vacating it, and until their decision on that point is known no fresh contract can be well entered into."

In the Queenslanders' Sydney letter we find this paragraph relating to the service:

"Various rumors are afloat as to the actual cause of the very sudden and unexpected departure of Mr. H. H. Hall, by the last American mail steamer, and as a matter of course, the opponents of the Government are not slow to take advantage of the circumstance, and to put the worst construction imaginable upon it. One thing, however, is very certain, that the interim service will still be carried on, and the Government have already arranged with the A. S. N. Company for the use of the City of Melbourne, steamer, for the carriage of mails to San Francisco on the 29th of this month, unless of course the company, in the meantime, send up a suitable boat for the purpose. The company are under a bond, having given responsible securities for its fulfillment, to the extent of \$25,000, as well as \$25,000 for the permanent service; and the Government have signified their intention of enforcing the penalty in the event of any want of regularity in the service."

The premier, Mr. Parkes, delivered an address at the Victoria Theatre, Sydney, to his constituents August 13. He referred to the failure of the Hall contract and the mail service as follows:

"Suppose the contract fails. It will only fail by reason of our having made such a good bargain that it could only be carried on at a loss greater than the paying of \$50,000. If it does fail the bondsmen will have to pay their bond. So it is proved then that instead of neglecting the interests of the country we made such good terms that the contractors are likely to lose a sum in excess of those bonds; but even if the contract fails, the service will be carried on. Sir Charles Cooper, the Agent-General in London, has already been instructed to give notice to the bondsmen that we shall enforce the bond. And I received to-night a reply to the effect that the Government solicitors have served the notices upon these bondsmen. But the Government of this country is concerned in preserving the service; and while I and my friends, with your support, and the support of Parliament, are entrusted with the destinies of this country, depend upon it the service will be carried out. The announcement of this determination was received with great enthusiasm."

Brigandage in the United States.

Charlie Ross—The Stolen Boy of Philadelphia.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.)

New Haven, August 19, 1874.

To the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette:

On the first day of July last, as Charlie Ross and his elder brother were playing near their home in Philadelphia, they were met by two men who offered them a ride. The same men had some days previous by gifts of candy, preyed upon the confidence of the boys; and now by the promise of a ride they easily decoyed into a carriage their unsuspecting little victims, who were only four and six years of age. After a rapid drive of ten miles through Philadelphia, the route selected being circuitous to mislead pursuers and confuse the children, Walter was furnished with money and requested to go into a store to buy some fire crackers. When he came out of the store, the carriage had gone; the men had driven off with little Charlie. Walter's grief was great when he saw that his brother was gone and that he was lost. Later in the day he was found wandering and crying in this distant part of Philadelphia, and was taken home. His sad tale brought agony and distress into the Ross mansion. The aid of the police and detective forces was called; but investigation seemed only to increase the mystery. After several days of most scrutinizing search, in which not the least clue was obtained of the child, or of the perpetrators of this inhuman crime, an advertisement was put in all the papers describing the child and offering \$300 for his return. Soon in a newspaper "personal" appeared the following response of heartless brevity: "Ross—W. Be ready to negotiate." The same day Mr. Ross received through the post-office a letter containing tokens which the parents recognized as coming from the person of their little Charlie, and demanding the enormous sum of \$20,000 as a ransom for the child. A subsequent letter detailed the plan by which the brigands proposed to receive the money and make a secret transfer of the child. The plan showed the deliberate cruelty and infernal skill of the wretches. They proposed to meet the father at midnight at a lonely spot twenty miles from Philadelphia, and here on payment of the money the child would be restored. The father must go alone, otherwise the abductors would not meet him; and the place selected is so situated that they could easily perceive from some distant hiding place whether he was unattended. For two weeks letters from the kidnappers, mailed in Philadelphia, sometimes in adjoining towns, continued to pour in rapidly on the trembling parents. Each letter grew more and more heartless and cruel, with threats to abuse and torture their helpless child, until at last the brigands stated that unless their terms were at once complied with, the child would meet with "total annihilation." And such was the consummate skill of these human thieves, that though the postoffices were closely watched by detectives, not the least clue could be obtained to their identity. The communications on the part of Mr. Ross were only through "personals" in the newspapers. He was unable at once to pay the demanded ransom; and when ready the following "personal" appeared: "C. K. K.—I will agree to terms in every particular." But the villains probably finding that their letters were being used to track them, and alarmed for their own personal safety, had ceased writing.

So far the details of the case and the operations of the detectives had been withheld as far as possible from the public. But now the community had become fully aroused to the enormity of the crime. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia. The Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of \$20,000; a wealthy merchant of New York City soon added \$20,000 more; and the Detective Society of Philadelphia \$2,500; making a total of \$42,500 offered for the capture of the kidnappers and the restoration of little Charlie. The full details of the crime; the picture of Charlie which had become public property and were distributed everywhere by the thousands; the magnitude of the rewards elicited the whole country. The boy with "long, flaxen, curly hair, hazel eyes, clean shaven, fair face," in the clutches of "a man, round, red faced," "ruffian," as described by the Mayor's proclamation, aroused the parental instincts of every one in the land; every man seemed to become a self constituted detective; every stranger even to the remotest village became the object of special espionage.

Soon reports came from Allentown, a quiet eastern town of